CITY OF AMMON (PWS 7100004)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

May 5, 2005

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for City of Ammon, Ammon, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The City of Ammon (PWS #7100004) drinking water system consists of four actively used sources and three backup wells. The system serves approximately 10,000 people through 2,280 connections. This report describes the susceptibility analysis for Well #9. The susceptibility analysis report for the Wells #2, #3, #5, #6, #7, and #8 are described in "City of Ammon (PWS 7100004) Source Water Assessment Final Report", and can be obtained from DEQ upon request.

Final susceptibility scores are derived from equally weighting system construction scores, hydrologic sensitivity scores, and potential contaminant/land use scores. Therefore, a low rating in one or two categories coupled with a higher rating in other category(ies) results in a final rating of low, moderate, or high susceptibility. With the potential contaminants associated with most urban and heavily agricultural areas, the best score a well can get is moderate. Potential contaminants are divided into four categories, inorganic contaminants (IOCs, e.g. nitrates, arsenic), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs, e.g. petroleum products), synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs, e.g. pesticides), and microbial contaminants (e.g. bacteria). As different wells can be subject to various contamination settings, separate scores are given for each type of contaminant.

In terms of total susceptibility, Well #9 rated moderate for IOCs, SOCs, and microbial bacteria, and automatically high for VOCs. The automatic high VOC rating is due to a detection of toluene (October, 2002) in the well. If not for the automatically high rating, VOCs would have rated moderate for the well. System construction and hydrologic sensitivity rated moderate for the well. Land use rated high for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and low for microbials (Table 1).

No SOCs or microbial bacteria have ever been detected in tested water. The VOC toluene was detected once in October, 2002. Traces of the IOCs selenium, chromium, barium, arsenic, nitrate, and fluoride have been detected in tested water; however concentrations of each potential contaminant have been in concentrations significantly below maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources. If the system should need to

expand in the future, new well sites should be located in areas with as few potential sources of contamination as possible, and the site should be reserved and protected for this specific use.

For the City of Ammon, drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system's components and its capacity). Actions should be taken to maintain a 50-foot radius circle around the wellhead clear of potential contaminants. Any contaminant spills within the delineation should be carefully monitored and dealt with. As much of the designated assessment areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of City of Ammon, collaboration and partnerships with state and local agencies should be established and are critical to success.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan as the delineation contains some urban and residential land uses. Public education topics could include proper lawn and garden care practices, household hazardous waste disposal methods, proper care and maintenance of septic systems, and the importance of water conservation to name but a few. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Idaho Falls Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CITY OF AMMON, AMMON, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this assessment means.** Maps showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment also is included.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments for sources active prior to 1999 were completed by May of 2003. SWAs for sources activated post-1999 are being developed on a case-by-case basis. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The DEQ recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a drinking water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or drinking water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The City of Ammon (PWS #7100004) drinking water system consists of four actively used sources and three backup wells. The system serves approximately 6,187 people through 2,200 connections. The susceptibility analysis report for the Wells #2, #3, #5, #6, #7, and #8 are described in "City of Ammon (PWS 7100004) Source Water Assessment Final Report", and can be obtained from DEQ upon request.

No SOCs or microbial bacteria have ever been detected in tested water. The VOC toluene was detected once in October, 2002. Traces of the IOCs selenium, chromium, barium, arsenic, nitrate, and fluoride have been detected in tested water; however concentrations of each potential contaminant have been in concentrations significantly below MCLs set by the EPA.

Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel (TOT) zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ performed the delineation using a computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) TOT for water associated with the Snake River Plain aquifer in the vicinity of the City of Ammon. The computer model used site-specific data from a variety of sources including local area well logs, and hydrogeologic reports (detailed below).

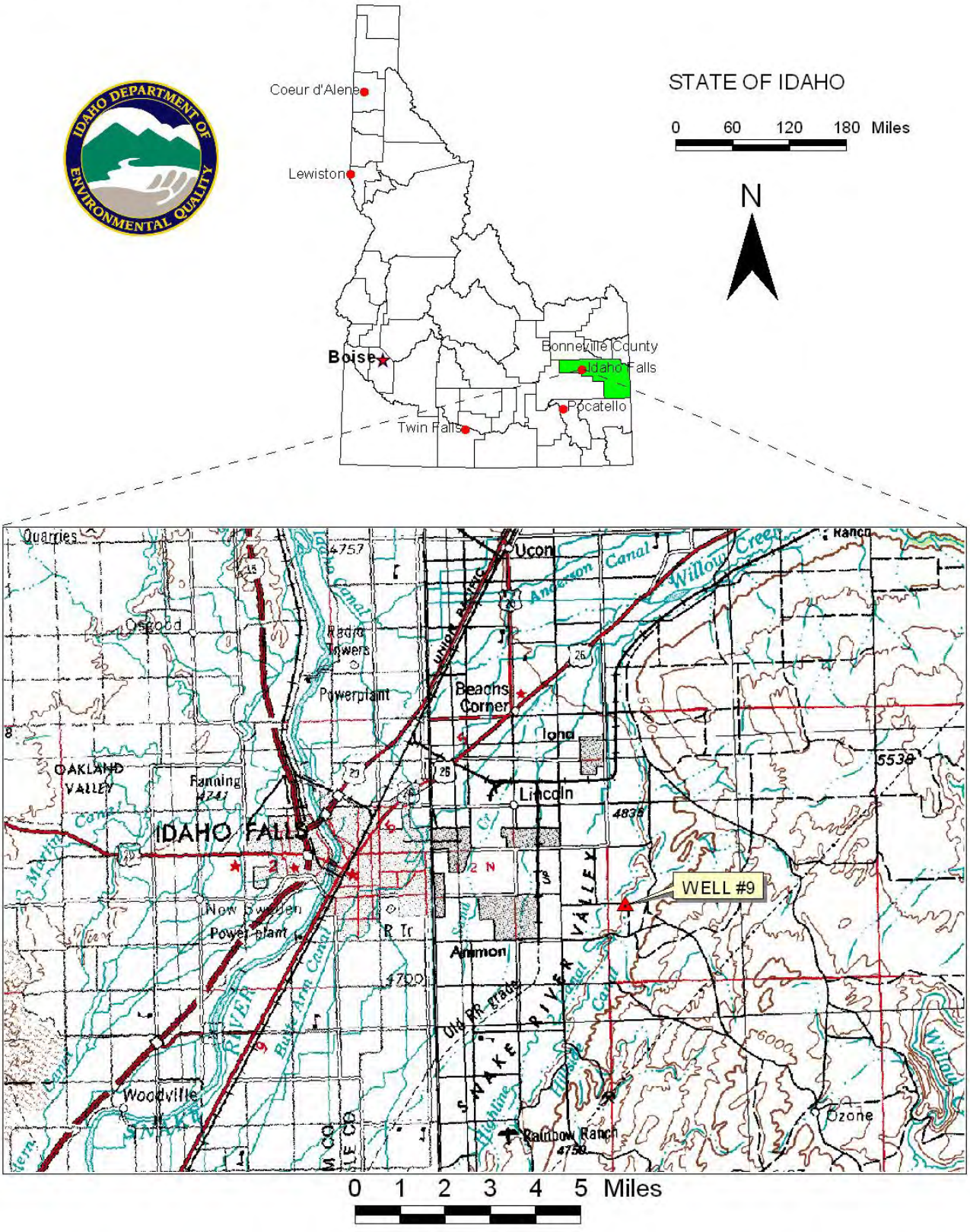
Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model

The source well was modeled in WhAEM 2000, version 1.0.4 to delineate the capture zone for this well. The model was run using parameters derived from geologic maps, well logs, hydrogeologic knowledge of the area, and previous modeling studies. Boundary conditions were investigated and placed to try and simulate the geologic controls of the area. Aquifer parameters were also investigated by running multiple trials until test point matches were considered appropriate. The final parameters used in the "best fit" model for this particular well are as follows:

Hydraulic conductivity (k):	15 (ft/day)
Thickness (b):	100 (ft)
Aquifer base:	4100 (ft above MSL)
Recharge:	0.00046 (ft/day)
Porosity:	0.15

The hydraulic conductivity was estimated based on the results of model simulations and test point matches. The aquifer thickness of 100 feet used in this model was taken from previous modeling studies conducted in this area. The recharge value used was 0.00046 feet per day, or approximately 2 inches per year. This value is acceptable considering the precipitation per year of the area and the numerous streams and canals which contribute water to the aquifer. The porosity used was estimated at 0.15, an acceptable value for this type of material (Fetter, 1994).

FIGURE 1 Site Vicinity Map of City of Ammon



Pumping rates for the well were documented in the well log, so the rate was estimated at 100 gallons per minute (gpm), based on the population served and values used in previous modeling studies. The estimated pumping rate used for well was 23,315 ft^3/day. The inputted pumping rate is 150% of the actual rate, to simulate future potential growth and to be conservative.

The final boundary conditions used can be seen in Figure 2. Constant head boundaries were placed to the north and the south of the area to control the general ground water flow direction. The northern constant head elevation was estimated at 4795 feet and the southern constant head was estimated at 4665 feet above mean sea level (amsl). No-flow boundaries were placed along the geologic boundaries separating units of rocks that are most likely not contributing to this system. Constant flux boundaries were added along the boundary between the uplands and the rhyolite to the east. The value used on this constant flux boundary was -.03 ft^2/day.

Test points were used to validate the model. The test points used in this model were the obtained by reviewing well logs in the surrounding area that corresponded to the aquifer of interest. The test points used were Stirrup, Chapel, and Comore Loma's Well #5. The locations and elevations of the test points are based on the information taken from the well logs and 1:24,000 topographic maps, so a match within +/- 50 feet is a close approximation based on the fact that the elevation estimated from the topographic map could be over or underestimated by 25 feet fairly easily. Also, the locations on the topographic map are within a ¼ of a ¼ of a section, allowing for potentially more error in the elevation estimates. Finally, the differences in water level elevations vary with time and need to be accounted for. Seasonal fluctuations and potentially decreasing water levels can create differences in the modeled heads versus the measured heads.

For this particular model, test point matches were, for the most part, within the 50 foot range. Test point matches were refined by adjusting the hydraulic conductivity value and constant fluxes until the best possible match was achieved. For the "best fit" scenario, test point matches were within 16 feet of the observed head value, for the three wells that were completed in the rhyolite formation. The test point choices were limited by the small number of area wells that are completed in this formation.

The delineated area for the City of Ammon well is a northeast trending sector approximately 5 miles long which widens to approximately 2.5 miles at its most distant point from the well. The actual data used in determining the source water assessment delineation area is available from DEQ upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

Land use within the area surrounding the City of Ammon well is predominately agriculture; however the delineation encompasses a significant amount of urban activity as well.

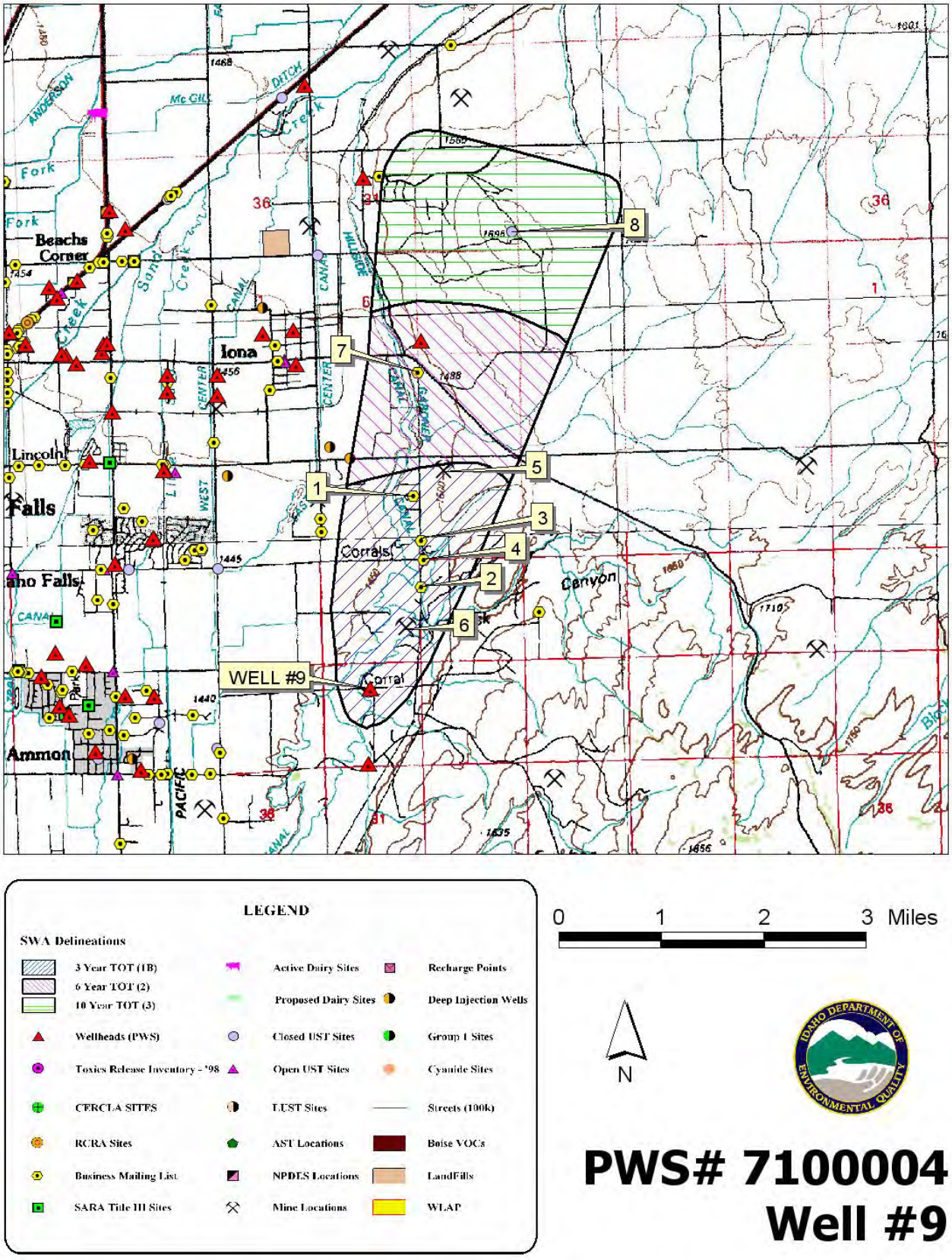
It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, including educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted in January and February, 2005. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the City of Ammon source water assessment area (Figure 2) through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by DEQ. The second, or enhanced phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to identify and add any additional potential sources in the delineated areas.

The delineated source water area for the well (Figure 2) has 9 potential contaminant sources. They include vehicular businesses, pumice mines, canals, an underground fuel storage tank, a concrete contractor, and a mill working business. (Appendix B).

Figure 2. City of Ammon Delineation Map and Potential Contaminant Source Locations



Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The well's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. Appendix A contains the susceptibility analysis worksheet. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors: the surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone (aquitard) above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay typically are more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

The City of Ammon well rated moderate for hydrologic sensitivity. The Natural Resource Conservation Service characterized areas soils as moderately- to well-drained, a setting which allows for surface-related potential contaminants to have a higher vertical mobility and be less protective of ground water. The well log indicated that the vadose zone is composed of predominantly permeable materials and the water table is less than 300 feet below ground surface (bgs). The well log also indicates that an aquitard is present above the producing zone of the well, positively affecting the rating.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in sanitary surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

Well #9 rated moderate for system construction. It was drilled to a depth of 500 feet in August of 2001. The well was completed with a 130-foot surface seal into "orange-brown silt". The well was constructed out of 20-inch diameter (0.375 inches thick) steel casing to a depth of 320 feet, and is uncased below that depth. At the time of development, the static water level in this well was 124 feet bgs. The well is located outside of the 100-year floodplain, and according to the well log, the casing and annular seal extend into a low permeability units. The highest production does not come from

more than 100 feet below static water depth. According to the 2001 Sanitary Survey, the wellhead is adequate and maintained.

Current PWS well construction standards can be more stringent than when a well(s) was constructed. The Idaho Department of Water Resources *Well Construction Standards Rules* (1993) require all PWSs to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) during construction. Some of the regulations deal with screening requirements, aquifer pump tests, use of a down-turned casing vent, and thickness of casing. Table 1 of the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) lists the required steel casing thickness for various diameter wells. Twenty-inch diameter wells require a casing thickness of 0.375-inches. Because the well does not meet all current construction standards, the well was assessed an additional system construction point.

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

Land use for Well #9 rated high for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and low for microbials. The high percentage of agricultural land within the delineation, and it's location within a county of high fertilizer use, high herbicide use, and high agricultural chemical use contributed the highest amount to the ratings. In addition to the 8 potential sources identified in DEQ databases, Hillside and Gardner Canals factored into the scoring.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

A detection above a drinking water standard MCL, any detection of a VOC or SOC, or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. Additionally, potential contaminant sources within 50 feet of a wellhead will automatically lead to a high susceptibility rating. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0 to 3-year time of travel zone (Zone 1B) contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In this case, Well #9 rated automatically high for VOCs due to a detection of toluene (10/02) in the well's tested water.

Table 1. Summary of City of Ammon Susceptibility Evaluation

	Susceptibility Scores[1]									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	**Final Susceptibility Ranking**			
Well		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well #9	M	H	H	H	L	M	M	H*	M	M

[1]H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility,
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical
H* = automatically high rating due to October, 2002 detection of toluene in the well's tested water.

Susceptibility Summary

In terms of total susceptibility, Well #9 rated moderate for IOCs, SOCs, and microbial bacteria, and automatically high for VOCs. The automatic high VOC rating is due to a detection of toluene (October, 2002) in the well. If not for the automatically high rating, VOCs would have rated moderate for the well. System construction and hydrologic sensitivity rated moderate for the well. Land use rated high for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and low for microbials (Table 1).

No SOCs or microbial bacteria have ever been detected in tested water. The VOC toluene was detected once in October, 2002. Traces of the IOCs selenium, chromium, barium, arsenic, nitrate, and fluoride have been detected in tested water; however concentrations of each potential contaminant have been in concentrations significantly below MCLs set by the EPA.

Section 4. Options for Drinking Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective drinking water protection program is tailored to the particular local drinking water protection area. A community with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For City of Ammon, drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey. Actions should be taken to keep a 50-foot radius circle clear around the wellheads. Any spills within the delineation should be carefully monitored and dealt with. As much of the designated protection area is outside the direct jurisdiction of City of Ammon, making collaboration and partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups are critical to the success of drinking water protection. The well should maintain sanitary standards regarding wellhead protection.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan as the delineation is near residential land uses areas. Public education topics could include proper household hazardous waste disposal methods, proper care and maintenance of septic systems, and the importance of water conservation to name but a few. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Idaho Falls Regional Office of the DEQ or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Idaho Falls Regional DEQ Office (208) 528-2650

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: http://www.state.id.us/deq

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact Melinda Harper (mlharper@idahoruralwater.com), Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-208-343-7001 for assistance with drinking water protection (formerly wellhead protection) strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund≅ is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

References Cited

Fetter, C.W., 1994. Applied Hydrogeology. Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 691pp.

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1999, Idaho Source Water Assessment Plan, October, 39 p.

Appendix A

City of Ammon
Susceptibility Analysis
Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)

2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name : City of Ammon Well: WELL #9
Public Water System Number: 3440034

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	8/31/2001				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	2005			
Well meets all IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	YES	0			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		2			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES	0			
Total Hydrologic Score		4			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	DRYLAND AGRICULTURE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		3	1	3	1
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	7	7	7	1
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		8	8	8	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	4	4	4	
4 Points Maximum		4	4	4	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	0	0	2	0
Land use Zone 1B	25-50% Agricultural Land	2	2	2	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	25-50% Agricultural Land	2	2	2	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		5	5	5	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		2	2	2	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		24	22	24	5
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		5(H)	4(H)	5(H)	1(L)
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		11(M)	10(M)	11(M)	7(M)
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	AUTO-HIGH	Moderate	Moderate

Appendix B

Table 2
Potential Contaminant Inventory

Table 2. City of Ammon, Main Well, Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE	Source Description[1]	TOT[2] ZONE	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
1	Automobile Dealer	0-3 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
2	Snowmobile Dealer	0-3 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
3	Millwork (manufacturer)	0-3 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
4	Concrete Contractor	0-3 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
5	Pumice Mine	0-3 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
6	Pumice Mine	0-3 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
7	Automobile Body; repair and painting	3-6 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
8	UST Site (Commercial, Impact: closed)	6-10 YR	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
9	Hillside Canal and Garden Canal	0-3, 3-6, 6-10 YR	Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbials

[1] UST Site = Underground Storage Tank

[2] TOT = time-of-travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead

VOC = volatile organic chemical